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Urban District Council of Exmouth

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1966

TOWN HALL,
EXMOUTH.

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EXMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Exmouth.

June, 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1966, which, as does in previous years, includes sections kindly written by the Senior Public Health Inspector and the Housing and Welfare Officer.

The estimated mid year population has increased from 21,190 in 1965 to 21,740 and the number of inhabited dwellings increased from 7,965 in 1965 to 8,044 in 1966.

During the year the number of live births registered was 331 (28 more than the previous year) and represents a standardised live birth rate of 19.5 and is above the rate for England and Wales (17.7).

A Total of 470 deaths were registered, an increase of 60 over the 1965 figure, and the standardised death rate of 12.1 was slightly above that for the country as a whole (11.7).

The infant mortality rate of 12.1 compares very favourably with the rate for England and Wales (18.9)

Only 88 cases of notifiable infectious diseases were recorded and 39 of these were of measles. No cases had to be admitted to the isolation hospital.

In conclusion, may I take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Council and the staff for the interest and co-operation which they have extended to me during the year under review.

I have the honour to be
Your Obedient Servant

L. G. ANDERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

KNOWLES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
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The infant mortality rate of 12.1 compares very favourably with the rate for England and Wales (20.5).

Only 66 cases of notifiable infectious diseases were recorded and 19 of these were of measles. No cases had to be admitted to the isolation hospital.

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Medical Officer of Health.

S T A F F.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

L. G. Anderson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

D. R. Redgwell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

B.J.Stowell, M.A.P.H.I.,

CLERK TO MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Miss J. E. Strudwick.

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1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	5,295
Resident Population Mid Year 1966 (as estimated by the Registrar General)	21,740
Number of inhabited dwellings (31st March 1966)	8,044
Rateable value as at 31st March, 1966	£990,451
Estimated product of a penny rate 1966-67	£4,200

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	157	141	298
Illegitimate	16	17	33
Total	173	158	331

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	15.2
Standardised live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	19.5
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population England & Wales	17.7

(b) Still Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	3	3

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	9.3
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births England and Wales	15.3

(c) Deaths.

Males	Females	Total
199	271	470

Corrected death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	21.6
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	12.1
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population England and Wales	11.7

Deaths from maternal causes NIL.

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Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	12.1
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population England and Wales	11.7
Deaths from maternal causes NIL.	

(d) Infant Mortality. (deaths of infants under 1 year of age).

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	3	1	4

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 12.1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, England & Wales 18.9

3. LIVE BIRTH RATE. (Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population).

During 1966, 173 males and 158 females, total 331 babies, were born. As compared with 1965 the total births increased by 28. The standardised rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 19.5 which is higher than the rate for England & Wales as a whole (17.7).

The standardised live birth rate during the last 10 years was as follows :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Exmouth	12.9	14.1	13.6	15.0	14.2	15.2	14.9	16.3	14.3	15.2
Standard-ised	15.5	16.9	14.3	18.0	15.5	16.6	19.1	20.8	18.3	19.5
England & Wales	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.7

4. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE (Rate per 1,000 live births).

Of the 331 children born during 1966, 33 were illegitimate. The rate per 1,000 live births was 100.0 compared with 21 illegitimate births representing an illegitimate birth rate of 69.0 in 1965.

The illegitimate birth rate during the last 10 years are as follows :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Exmouth	25.8	22.9	63.2	60.9	65.0	69.0	75.6	109.1	69.0	100.0

5. STILL BIRTHS. (Rate per 1,000 live and still births)

Three still births occurred during 1966 as compared with 2 in 1965. The still birth rate of 9.3 was lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole (15.3); the sub-joined table shows the still birth rate for the last 10 years :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Exmouth	33.2	15.2	19.3	27.9	3.6	13.0	6.6	11.8	6.6	9.3
England & Wales	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.7	15.3

6. DEATHS.

During 1966, 470 persons normally resident in the urban district died (199 males and 271 females) which represents a corrected death rate of 21.6 but when allowances for age and sex distribution have been made, represents a standardised death rate of 12.1 This is slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales, viz. 11.7 The following table shows the corrected and "standardised" death rates for Exmouth for the last 10 years :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Corrected	15.3	18.5	17.3	19.7	17.3	17.5	21.3	19.1	19.3	21.6
Standard-ised	9.8	11.5	10.9	12.6	12.2	12.6	13.5	11.8	11.0	12.1
England & Wales	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.5	11.3	11.5	11.7

Age at death

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Males	70.7	70.1	68.1	71.4	71.0	70.1	73.1	72.2	71.3	71.0
Females	76.5	77.1	72.6	75.3	73.6	76.4	76.1	75.8	75.1	73.3
Both Sexes	74.3	74.3	70.5	73.3	72.6	73.4	74.8	74.2	73.2	72.1
England & Wales	67.9 73.3	67.7 73.3	67.8 73.6	68.0 73.6	68.1 73.9	68.1 74.0	68.0 73.9	68.8 74.5	68.9 74.7	

Causes of Death.

The following table shows the causes of death (data supplied by the Registrar General).

	Males	Females	Total
Cancer			
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, lungs & bronchus	12	4	16
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	15	15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	17	19	36
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	4	4
Diabetes	3	5	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	58	81
Coronary disease, angina	52	43	95
Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
Other heart disease	18	31	49
Other circulatory diseases	5	10	15
Influenza	3	5	8
Pneumonia	9	6	15
Bronchitis	16	1	17
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	5	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	7
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis & Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	35	49
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	4	10	14
Suicide	1	5	6
Homicide & Operations of war	1	-	1
T O T A L.	199	271	470

The most prevalent cause of death during 1966 was again that of heart disease, 150 cases; Cancer was the cause of 81 deaths and intracranial vascular lesions such as, Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis were also responsible for 81 deaths.

Deaths due to Accidents.

1. Male age 8 years	Asphyxia due to drowning.
2. Female age 87 years	Pulmonary Embolism. Thrombosis of leg vein. Fracture of left femur. Death due to misadventure.
3. Female age 85 years	Carbon monoxide (coal gas) poisoning. Death due to misadventure.
4. Female age 74 years	Uraemia and bronchopneumonia due to extensive burns accidentally sustained by knocking over a candle in her bedroom.
5. Female age 85 years	Pulmonary embolism due to leg vein thrombosis due to second degree scalds accidentally sustained when taking a bath.
6. Female age 85 years	Fracture of skull and contusion of the brain.
7. Female age 91 years	Coronary insufficiency. Coronary arteriosclerosis and hypertension. Fracture of left femur. Death due to misadventure.
8. Female age 66 years	Cerebro vascular accident
9. Female age 83 years	Renal failure, Congenital cystic kidneys. Fracture of right femur and subsequent infection of wound. Death due to misadventure.
10. Female age 86 years	Bronchopneumonia and pericarditis. Senile Arterosclerosis. Fracture of the right femur. Death due to misadventure.
11. Female age 74 years	Carbon Monoxide poisoning. Death due to misadventure.
12. Male age 86 years	Acute bronchopneumonia. Fractured left femur.
13. Male age 72 years	Multiple injuries the chief of which was shattering of the skull.
14. Male age 34 years	Asphyxia due to the deceased's air supply giving out whilst engaged in "Skin Diving".
15. Male age 57 years	Lasceration of the brain. Death due to misadventure.
16. Male age 87 years	Left ventricular failure. General and coronary arteriosclerosis. Fractured neck of right femur. Death due to misadventure.
17. Male age 84 years	Fracture of right femur. Death due to misadventure.

Deaths due to Homicide and Operations of War.

1. Male age 52 years	Haemorrhage. Stab wounds in the chest which penetrated the heart.

Deaths due to Suicide.

1. Male age 45 years — Carbon monoxide poisoning. (coal gas) Took his own life while the balance of his mind was disturbed.

2. Female age 40 years — Carbon monoxide (coal gas) poisoning - took her own life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.

3. Female aage 69 years — An overdose of barbiturate. Took her own life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.

4. Female age 65 years — An overdose of barbiturate . Took her own life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.

5. Female age 75 years — An overdose of asprin and barbiturate Took her own life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.

6. Female age 47 years — Barbiturate poisoning. Took her own life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.

The following table shows the incidence of death at various age groups (from returns supplied by the local registrar of Births & Deaths).

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage.
Under 1 yr.	3	1	4	0.85
1 & under 5	1	1	2	0.42
5+	1	-	1	0.27
15+	1	-	1	0.27
25+	1	-	1	0.27
35+	-	4	4	0.85
45+	9	7	16	3.40
55+	31	16	47	10.00
65+	64	69	133	28.20
75 & over	88	173	261	55.00
Total	199	271	470	

7. INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate represents the number of deahts of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered. During 1966, During 1966 4 infants, 3 males and 1 female under the age of 1 year died. This represents an infant mortality rate of 12.1 as compared with that for England and Wales of 18.9

The following table gives the infant mortality rate of the previous 10 years :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of deaths under 1 yr.	2	4	12	3	4	5	4	4	7	4
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	8.6	15.5	47.4	10.8	14.4	16.4	13.1	11.8	23.1	12.1

The causes of death of the 4 infants were as follows :-

Sex	Age	Cause of Death.
F	4 hours	Congenital malformations
M	3 hours	congenital malformations
M	6 hours	Ventricular failure
M	6 weeks	Bronchitis

8. CANCER.

Deaths from cancer increased from 76 in 1965 to 81 in 1966, and in relation to the total number of deaths the rate per cent decreased from 18.7 in 1965 to 17.4 in 1966.

The parts of the body affected are given in the following table :-

Site	Male	Female	Total.
Stomach	8	3	11
Lungs & Bronchus	12	4	16
Breast	-	15	15
Uterus	-	3	3
All other sites	17	19	36
T O T A L.	37	44	81

The following table shows the incidence of Lung Cancer compared with other forms of cancer for the last 13 years :-

	Cancer of the Lung		All other sites	Total
	Male	Female		
1954	2	2	51	55
1955	7	1	38	46
1956	6	1	35	42
1957	5	2	45	52
1958	10	1	48	59
1959	4	2	44	50
1960	9	2	50	61
1961	9	1	47	57
1962	11	5	51	67
1963	7	2	50	59
1964	10	3	62	75
1965	8	6	62	76
1966	12	4	65	81

The incidence of deaths from cancer during the last 10 years are as follows :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No of cases	52	59	50	61	57	67	59	75	76	81
Percentage total no of deaths	18.8	17.5	15.6	16.7	16.9	17.4	15.9	19.1	18.7	17.4
Rate per 1,000 res. population	2.88	3.24	2.70	2.30	2.90	3.38	2.85	3.60	3.60	3.73

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 88 cases of notfiable infectious diseases were notified, which is 365 less than in the previous year.

(a) Measles.

There were 39 cases of Measles in 1966 and these were all of a mild nature.

The seasonal incidence of measles in Exmouth was as follows :-

Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec.
4	1	-	4	11	1	5	1	-	1	-	11
5			16			6			12		

b. Tabular Statement of Infectious Diseases.

The incidence during 1966 of the various infectious diseases is tabulated herewith :-

	Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Food Poisoning	1	-
Measles	39	-
Scarlet Fever	14	-
Pneumonia	7	-
Whooping Cough	3	-
Dysentery	24	-
T O T A L.	88	-

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases which have occurred during the last 10 years :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Measles	290	246	36	154	132	34	561	32	439	39
Whooping Cough	13	35	30	3	5	1	5	6	-	3
Scarlet Fever	3	1	29	7	2	2	-	4	1	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	3	-	372	43	2	-	24
Pneumonia	2	12	3	-	5	-	9	4	8	7
Erysipelas	1	6	1	4	3	2	1	4	5	-
Poliomyelitis	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases grouped according to age :-

	Under 1 yr.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	Total
Measles	-	7	5	5	7	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	39
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	-	1	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	7
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	4	-	-	-	-	1	24
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

10. TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1957-1966 is as follows :-

		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pulmonary	M	3	4	5	1	5	2	1	1	1	3
	F	4	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	1
Non-Pulmonary	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL		8	9	5	4	8	4	2	2	1	5

Table showing the incidence of all forms of Tuberculosis (Rates per 1,000 estimated resident population).

YEAR	CASES NOTIFIED. (Per 1,000 resident Population)	DEATH RATE.
1952	0.93	0.29
1953	0.93	0.058
1954	0.63	0.057
1955	0.97	0.11
1956	0.78	-
1957	0.44	0.11
1958	-	-
1959	0.49	0.05
1960	0.27	-
1961	0.41	0.051
1962	0.20	0.05
1963	0.10	-
1964	0.09	-
1965	0.05	0.05
1966	0.23	-

11. NATIONAL HEALTH FACILITIES.

The Health Service provided by the Local Health Authority (Devon County Council) under Part 11 and 111 of the Act applicable to your district are briefly set out herewith :-

Part II

a. Hospital Facilities.

General.

The urban district is well served by the Exmouth Hospital, Claremont Grove, Exmouth tel. 4381, where there is accommodation for :-

Male	13 beds.	Private Wards	8 beds.
Female	15 beds.	General Wards	4 beds.
Children	5 beds.		

In addition to the Exmouth Hospital, use is made of :-

1. The Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East. tel. 72261 - 305 beds.
2. The Princess Elizabeth Orthopeadic Hospital, Buckerell Bore, Exeter. tel. 54217 - 116 beds.
3. The West of England Eye Infirmary, Magdalen Street, Exeter - tel. 73183 - 62 beds including 2 private and 2 isolation beds.
4. The Angela Home, Tipton St. John (Exeter City Hospital) 35 beds.

The plastic surgery centre for Devon is held at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, on the second Thursday in every month from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Mr. Fitz-Gibbons and Mr. Bodenham of the South West Region Hospital Board attend.

Maternity.

1. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas Exeter - 10 beds.
2. Mowbray House, Exeter - 24 beds.
3. Exeter City Hospital, 265 beds altogether, which includes 41 maternity beds and 15 cots for premature babies.

Isolation.

Cases of infectious diseases are admitted to the Exeter City Isolation Hospital, Thipton, tel. 67158, as in previous years.

Smallpox.

Should your Medical Officer of Health require the services of a consultant, arrangements have been made to call upon :-

1. East Devon. Dr. E.J.G.Wallace, Health,Centre,
Westham Road, WEYMOUTH. Dorset.

tel. no. 1645.
Home - Weymouth 1513.

2. Cornwall and Devon to the River Exe.

Dr. W.H.St.John-Brooke, West Cornwall Hospital,
PENZANCE, Cornwall.

tel. no. 2382.
Home - Cockwells 356.

Since the closing of Upton Pyne Smallpox Hospital, any cases of Smallpox are now sent to the hospital at Liskeard.

b. Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological and Serological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Church Street, Heavitree, Exeter, tel. no. 77833. Under the direction of Dr. B.Moore, whose ready co-operation and help I wish to acknowledge,

c. Venereal Disease.

Under the present scheme free advice and treatment is available to all persons at the following centre :-

Exeter - Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.

Males		Females	
Mon.	7 - 8 p.m.	Mon.	6 - 7 p.m.
Fri.	2 - 3 p.m.	Fri.	3 - 4 p.m.

d. Ambulance Facilities.

Three ambulances are maintained at the Ambulance Station, Bastin Hall, Elm Grove, Exmouth. tel. 2857. All of which are equipped with radio telephone communication systems.

In the district served, the ambulances have carried 3,105 patients and have attended 85 street accidents and 8 home accidents. The total mileage covered during the year was 39.097 miles.

PART 111.

Care of Mothers and Children.

There are three Health Visitors assigned to this district, Voluntary assistance is rendered at the various centres by Ladies of the Town and such assistance is greatly appreciated.

The two Medical Officers who attend the Infant Welfare Centres are :- Dr. N.E.R.Archer of Budleigh Salterton and Dr. L.G.Anderson, your Medical Officer of Health. The centres are held at the Devon County Council, Clinic, Withycombe Village Road, Exmouth on Wednesday and Friday from 2.00.p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and Dr. Archer attends the Church Hall, Littleham every 2nd and 4th Monday from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Exmouth Clinic.

No of sessions held.	Total first attendances by infants under 1 year	Total first attendances by children over 1 year
102	247	556

Littleham Clinic.

No. of sessions held.	Total first attendances by infants under 1 year	Total first attendances by children over 1 year
22	25	70

Welfare foods are supplied at the Exmouth Infant Welfare Centre on Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week and at the Church Hall, Littleham, every Monday afternoon and also at the W.V.S. Headquaters, 2, Bicton Street, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 - 4.30 p.m.

Maternity

There are six District Nurses in this area viz :-

Nurse Stirk	Nurse Hammond	Nurse Crossby
Nurse Box	Nurse Shaw	Nurse Weatherly.

They are based at No. 11. Albion Hill, Exmouth - tel. no. 2237. Each Nurse is in posession of a motor car and all are fully trained in gas and air analgesia and three apparatuses are available for their use. Two oxygen resuscitation apparatuses are also held at the Nurses Home for use when required.

Care of Premature Infants.

When necessary, arrangements can be made for the admission of a premature baby and its mother to go to the nearest Maternity Unit, in this case the Exeter City Hospital, where there are 15 cots for premature babies.

Dental Care of Mothers and Young Children.

A well equipped dental surgery is provided at the Exmouth Clinic at Withycombe Village Road, Exmouth, at which dental treatment can be given to mothers and young children, every Friday and by appointment.

The following paragraphs have kindly been supplied by the Senior Public Health Inspector.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

(a) General.

The scope of this includes visits and inspections in relation to the work described under all the various sections which follow, but, in particular, work under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, including nuisances, Housing Acts, and the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963.

112 complaints were received during the year. This was a slight increase on last years total. The various matters were investigated and the necessary action was taken in those cases with which the Council had power to act.

In the course of this work 23 nuisances were abated, 10 drains cleared (one in default of the owner after service of a Statutory Notice under Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1961). It was also necessary to serve a Statutory Notice under Section 26 of the Public Health Act 1961 to effect an urgent repair to a leaking W.C. soil pipe.

The installation of a dry cleaning plant and a garment press in a dry cleaner's reception depot gave rise to complaints of fume, steam emission and noise. These complaints arose because the exhausts from the machinery were taken at low level into a small yard which was built up on all sides. After the management had carried out the recommendations of the department to remove these exhausts well clear of the buildings by suitable ducting the nuisance was abated.

Following a complaint from two residents about noise from a nearby factory at night, the firm was approached and suggestions made as to measures which it was hoped would reduce the output of noise from a structure housing a compressor motor which was the source of the noise. When the suggested work had been carried out both complainants readily admitted a big improvement and were satisfied.

Although the compressor was in use 24 hours a day, it caused no irritation at all during the day, owing to the background noise from traffic etc. preventing the complainants from hearing it. At night, however, when the background noise was minimal, the working of the compressor was objectionable to the complainants.

This complaint was interesting because it illustrates that the same noise can, under different conditions, be a nuisance but at other times it is not a nuisance.

Another complaint of noise was found to be due to old, worn out machinery, which when replaced by new equipment, no longer caused a nuisance to the nearby complainant.

(b) Housing.

During the year the Council considered the condition of six properties and accepted an undertaking in one instance but resolved to make Closing Orders in four cases under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957. With regard to the sixth house the decision on its condition was still under consideration at the end of the year.

As a result of informal action by the department a further 27 houses were repaired to a satisfactory standard. At four houses the repairs were extensive. The chief defects concerned roofs, vent pipes, windows, vertical damp proof courses, rain water down pipes and internal disrepair.

In addition in two cases Statutory Notices had to be served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 before the necessary repairs were carried out by the owners concerned.

(c) Improvement Grants.

i. Standard Grants.

25 applications were approved during the year, of which 5 were in respect of tenanted dwellings. The amount of money paid in grants was £3,077, an average of £123 per dwelling.

The amenities provided were :-

Fixed bath	24	Wash hand basin	23
Hot water supply	25	Internal W.C.	16
Foodstore	12		

ii Discretionary Grants.

Two applications were approved, but one applicant did not complete the purchase of the property which was the subject of the application, and therefore did not proceed. A sum of £285 was paid in respect of the one completed application.

13. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Visits made regarding disinfestation - 10.

In one house a residual insecticidal spray was used for destroying bed bugs.

Wasp Nests. - Very few requests for the destruction of wasp nests were received from occupiers this year. There were only 6 to be dealt with.

14. CAMPING AND CARAVANING.

There are now three sites within the urban district since Foxholes Hill Caravan Site closed down completely at the end of 1965. These are as follows :-

(a) Sandy Bay Holiday Park.

Fields at Westdown Farm, Littleham, bearing Ordnance Survey numbers :-

189, 190, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 512, 514, 515, 516, 519, 520, 521, 524, 526, 531, 532, 534, 535, and 536.

Area = 159,7 acres.
Licensed for 1,125 moveable dwellings which represents a density of seven caravans to the acre.

(b) Higher Orcombe.

Fields at Higher Orcombe bearing Ordnance Survey numbers :- 500, 502, 504, 506 and 507.

Area = 24.7 acres.
Licensed for 82 trailer caravans of a type approved by the Council which represents a density of three moveable dwellings to the acre.

(c) Orcombe Heights.

Fields at Orcombe Heights bearing Ordnance Survey numbers 499 and 503.

Area = 22.3 acres.
Licensed for 50 tents or trailer caravans of a type approved by the Council, which represents a density of 2 moveable dwellings to the acre.

(d) Camping Census.

At the request of the Devon County Council Planning Authority the Annual Camping Census was taken during the first week in August although this was not the Official Bank Holiday week.

(f) Camping at Unlicensed Sites.

i. Prattshayes Farm - This site is still the only camping site for tents in the district and as it is open for only the peak holiday weeks it does not come within the licensing provisions of the Public Health Act 1936. Consequently, by agreement with the Planning Authority the number of tents is restricted to 32, and it is evident that many campers have to pass on elsewhere in view of the lack of sites for tents. Conditions at this site were satisfactory.

ii Scattered Sites. - Camping or caravaning occurred at the following places, Woodlands Farm, Glebe Farm in Castle Lane and Gore Lane.

During the year 34 visits were made to the permanent holiday sites whilst 25 visits were made in connection with temporary camping.

15. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Registered Premises - The number and type of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 are :-

The preparation or manufacture of preserved food	30
The manufacture of ice cream	5
The sale of ice cream	148
The total number of dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959	21

(b) Unsound Food. - Food condemned as unfit for human consumption consisted of :-

Canned Meats.	lbs.	Ozs.	Cwts.	Qrt.	lbs.	ozs.
Cooked Ham (Decomposition)	878	14				
Corned Beef "	57	0				
Ox Tongues "	47	4				
Stewed Steak "	6	9				
Luncheon Meat "	84	4				
Chopped Ham & Pork "	8	0				
			9	2	17	11
Other Foods.						
Beef Dripping (Rancid)	28	0				
Fruit (Decomposition)	4	0				
Dried Milk (Contamination by mice)	56	0				
Cheese (Maggoty)	22	0				
Ham (Decomposition)	16	8				
Megrims "	14	0				
Prawns "	8	12				
Plaice	1	0				
			1	1	10	4
Tins of Food (Assorted)						
150 tins (Punctured, Blown or leaking)	263	5				
			2	1	11	5
TOTAL			13	1	11	4

All condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's Refuse Tip.

(c) Food Retailers.

During the course of the year 83 visits were made to butchers shops, fish shops, fried fish shops, bread and cake shops, greengrocers and grocers shops.

Re-visiting continues to be an essential factor in promoting food hygiene. Improved hand washing facilities were provided at a greengrocers shop and renewed at a fried fish shop. Repairs were required at a butcher's shop. A fried fish shop has been redecorated. Again advice was given on the importance of keeping proper stock rotation.

(d) Bakehouses.

All bakehouses in the district are operated by mechanical power and of these 7 are classed as factories since more than one person is employed in them. There was no cause for unsatisfactory comment in regard to these premises. The flour loft of one bakehouse was redecorated. Seven visits were made to bakehouses.

(e) Catering Establishments.

Repairs and/or redecoration were necessary at two cafes and two hotels. Also the hand washing facilities were improved at two Rest Homes and a factory canteen.

The general standard of conditions in these premises continues to be satisfactory. 87 visits were made to these premises.

(f) Hotels, Guest Houses and Nursing Homes.

At two hotels the kitchens have been redecorated, whilst at one hotel the kitchen walls have been tiled and in a further instance the walls have been lined with an impervious material. Repairs and decoration were required at two hotels. The standard of food hygiene continues to remain good in these premises despite the difficulties of seasonal labour. 70 visits were made to these premises.

(g) Public Houses.

As a result of inspections satisfactory circumstances were found at these establishments.

(h) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

The number and type of food premises to which these regulations apply are given in the table below which also indicates certain information requested by the Minister of Health.

It will be noted that these Regulations apply to all the above types of food premises mentioned in the following table and their requirements were checked with the conditions existing at the premises during routine visits. A summary of the more important achievements under the Regulations are :-

Sinks renewed	4	Impervious surface to food preparation counter	1.
Wash hand basins renewed	6	First Aid Materials provided	1
Glass counter screens	2	Intervening ventilated space provided	1
Hot water provided to Wash hand basin	1		

Trade Class	(i) No. of premises	(ii) No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Wash hand Basin)	(iii) No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies - facilities for washing food and equipment	(iv) No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Butchers	15	15	15	15
Dairies & Milk Distributors	35	35	35	35
Fish Shops	5	5	5	5
Fried Fish Shops	9	9	9	9
Baker's Shops	11	11	-	-
Bakehouses	8	8	8	8
Grocers	52	52	52	52
Restaurants and Cafes	30	30	30	30
Hotels, Guest Houses and Nursing Homes	73	73	73	73
School Kitchens and Staff Canteens	16	16	16	16
Public Houses	23	23	23	23
Greengrocers	17	17	17	17
Other Food Premises	16	16	1	1
T O T A L	310	310	284	284

(i) Milk Supply.

The Devon County Council Sampling Officer has taken samples of raw milk and no reports of Brucella Abortus were received this year.

(j) Ice Cream.

21 samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory and the results were as follows :-

GRADE 1	80.9%	GRADE 111	4.8%
GRADE 11	14.3%	GRADE 1V	Nil.

Below is given a tabulated statement of the results of samples since 1958.

Grade		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	No.	33	36	42	41	36	44	20	31	17
	%	78.8	88.0	91.0	79.0	74.0	68.0	69.0	93.9	80.9
11	No.	5	4	3	8	8	1	3	2	3
	%	11.9	10.0	7.0	15.0	16.0	2.0	10.0	6.1	14.3
111	No.	3	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	1
	%	4.7	2.0	-	2.0	4.0	2.0	7.0	-	4.8
1V	No.	2	-	1	2	3	-	4	-	-
	%	4.7	-	2.0	4.0	6.0	-	14.0	-	-

As in previous years good relations have been maintained in all cases and copies of the Laboratory Reports have been supplied to the people concerned. Although there are five premises registered for manufacture of ice cream, at only one of these premises was ice cream actually made. Whilst 148 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, at only 107 of these premises was ice cream sold. The handling of loose ice cream has continued to be satisfactory.

This year there was a reduction to two catering premises with soft ice cream machines so that the ice cream can be manufactured and sold immediately from the machine. Especial care has to be taken in the cleaning of the different parts of these machines and it must be done regularly every day.

(k) Shellfish.

Visits were made at regular intervals to the Shellfish Factory at the Docks occupied by Messrs Exe Shellfish Limited. During the year 9 samples of their shellfish products were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. All were found to be satisfactory.

(l) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963)

At the present time all liquid egg used in the area has been received from Egg Marketing Board Plants which have already had their product sampled at source.

(m) Poultry Inspection.

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

16. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

General.

This was quite a busy year for Rodent Control since the number of complaints was considerably higher than last year, there being 100 complaints this year compared with 80 last year. As a result of investigating these complaints 76 properties were found to be infested.

The Rodent Operator has carried out 109 treatments and as 7 of these were in business premises the cost of these latter treatments were recovered from the owners concerned

RODENT CONTROL.

Sewers.

During July the Annual Test Baiting of 10% of the sewer manholes was carried out. The results of this Test indicated that the Council's sewers are free from rat infestation.

Council Property.

The following properties of the Council were treated in the course of the year :-

Withycombe Brook (Bradham Lane area)
Hamilton Lane
Council Depot
Estuary Footpath
Foreshore between Clock Tower & Pavilion
Mudbank Tip
Imperial Road Car Park.
Pound Lane Allotments
Council Depot Sheppard's Row

30 visits were made regarding Rodent Control.

17. FACTORIES ACT 1961. 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authorities	95	49	3	-
3. Other Premises in which sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excl.Outworkers' Premises)	15	15	-	-
T O T A L.	113	67	3	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
			Referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences :-					
a. insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to "Outwork".	2	1	-	-	-
T O T A L =	6	5	-	1	-

During the year 15 building sites were visited and found to have satisfactory sanitation.

3. OUTWORK. (Sections 133 and 134).

Where work is given out from a factory and done in a private dwelling house it is termed "Homework" and the person who does the work is an "Outworker". This control applies to certain classes of work as specified by regulations made by the Secretary of State. The occupier of the factory concerned with outworkers is required to keep a list of all outworkers and send a copy of the list to the Local Authority during the months of February and August of each year.

PART V111 OF THE ACT.

"Outwork"

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134.	
	No. of outworkers in August List required by Sec 133 (1) (c).	No. of cases in default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served
Wearing apparel Making Etc cleaning washing	7	-	-	-	-
Brass & brass articles	38	-	-	-	-
Making of baskets	8	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	-	-	-	-

18. OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

Despite the many other fecets of our work steady progress has been maintained with regard to inspections and revisits in connection with the requirements of the above Act. During the year the necessary works to comply with the Act were completed at 60 premises. The following table lists the chief contraventions remedied as a result of this :-

Works necessary	Number
Cleanliness	2
Heating	5
Ventilation	7
Lighting	1
Sanitary Conveniences Required	1
Intervening ventilated space or mechanical ventilation provided to W.C.s	4
Lighting of W.C.s	9
Provision of Hot water supply	19
Provision of wash hand basins	8
Clothing Accommodation	9
Seats for sedentary workers	8
Floor repairs	6
Staircases guarded etc.	9
Guarding of machinery	12
First Aid Materials	29
Abstract of the Act	21
Thermometer	32

During the year 263 visits were made in connection with this Act.

The following paragraphs have kindly been supplied by the Housing and Welfare Officer, Mr. E. Ashton:

19. HOUSING AND WELFARE

The emphasis of the report was on the welfare of applicants and council tenants.

When housing is provided by local authorities it is becoming almost axiomatic to ensure ancillary services are available for the convenience and welfare of tenants. For some of these provision must be made when an estate is planned and consequently may be regarded as good planning, but may also be regarded as preventative welfare. Similarly housing staff carry out much work which is done under the guise of being a good landlord, but is often analogous to the work of a welfare authority.

It is doubtful whether housing as a whole can be considered as an orthodox social service, but the amount of welfare work involved gives it much in common with the social services.

HOMELESS FAMILIES

This is a problem which has bedevilled the social services for many years, but has only recently caught the public attention through publicity given to the London County Council problem and more recently through a television play.

The reasons why a family may become homeless are many and varied and are not necessarily the fault of the family.

Their rehousing is a complex problem, they may not even be on a housing list, and be competing with other applicants who have waited many years for a council house.

Lacking assistance from the local council such families become "homeless", and because the law requires it, they become the responsibility of the Welfare Authority. In Devon this is the County Council, or it can be a County Borough.

As a result, the husband and wife may drift apart, and if they are "lucky", the wife and children may remain in the care of the Welfare Authority for years.

Even if the husband maintains a residential qualification, it may be a long time before the family are eventually offered a council house and the strain of separation, maintaining two "homes" is often too much for a family whose weak ties may have already led them into the very problem from which they are trying to escape.

Councils may be reasonably happy to give priority in rehousing to families who are not going to be a "problem", but it is the problem families themselves who are in even greater need of help.

The Minister of Housing called for, and has by now received a report from all Welfare Authorities and in the meanwhile the Devon County Council has come to a working arrangement with housing authorities in the area, whereby a house is offered within twelve months of a family being taken into their care.

As far as Exmouth is concerned, every endeavour is made to solve the problem of homeless families without having to resort to the aid of the County Welfare Department, but if families are taken into care, they are offered a house within a few months.

FAMILY POVERTY

An increase in rent arrears led to an investigation into a few of the more serious cases. Unfortunately the time available did not permit anything more than a cursory examination of the overall problem, but of those families who were visited, some appeared to be living in poverty.

Poverty can perhaps only be defined by taking the Ministry of Social Security scales as a standard. These are agreed by Parliament and are the amounts considered necessary to meet the essential needs of adults and children, but even these have to be supplemented for such things as clothing, bedding and other renewable items when the allowances are paid over a long period.

There are families where the total income is less than Social Security scales either because of their wage level or because unemployed men are restricted to an allowance commensurate with what they would be likely to receive if employed. Allowances may also be restricted in respect of excessive rent or as supplements to sickness or unemployment benefits.

The amount that a family's income falls below Social Security scales may range from a few shillings to several pounds a week, and the strain on a family living at such a low income level can have a very damaging effect.

Although it was not possible to ascertain the extent of "family poverty" in Exmouth, the next fifty applications from young families due to be considered for rehousing have been examined and their incomes were considered against the Ministry of Social Security allowances.

Twelve of the fifty families had an income below that considered to be a minimum for basic needs, and between them the twelve families had thirty-four children.

NOTE: The Government have now promised legislation to deal with families living in poverty.

THE HOUSING LIST

As in previous reports, information is given as to the number of families considered to be in need of rehousing , the types of accommodation required, the total number of applicants on the Waiting List and the number of applications received year by year.

It must again be emphasised that the total number of families finally housed will fall below these figures, owing to the considerable wastage.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

In the years to come maintenance of the Council's 1,400 houses is going to continue to be a major problem. Decay in exterior doors and windows is the principal item, a problem shared with many other housing authorities.

A complete survey of the problem is to be made, after which a report will be made to the Council covering the probable cost and a plan to overcome the problem.

In addition to the above, in order to carry out the maximum amount of work for the money available there is being carried out a systematic investigation into procedures, an examination of planning organization, control of purchasing distribution and a closer supervision of work in order to improve productivity and avoid waste.

THE WARDENS SERVICE

All Exmouth Council accommodation for the elderly, 167 bungalows and 96 ground floor flats, are now covered by a warden service. In addition, two Community Centres have been built for the use of elderly tenants and the construction of a third is to be started this year.

E. Ashton,
Housing and Welfare Officer.

ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSING NEED

Accommodation Required

	3 Bedroomed	2 Bedroomed	1 Bedroomed	TOTAL	Grand total of Housing Applicants Including A/H
December 1966	101	45	86	232	443
December 1965	132	35	95	262	466
December 1964	126	33	87	246	455
December 1963	129	34	88	251	477
December 1962	101	28	77	206	411
March 1962	81	39	82	202	384
March 1961	114	43	102	259	406
March 1960	77	33	62	172	342
December 1958	73	32	52	157	316
December 1957	79	34	35	148	303
December 1956	75	36	27	138	250

Accommodation Provided

	3 Bedroomed	2 Bedroomed	1 Bedroomed	TOTAL
December 1966	36	6	55	97 *
December 1965	29	3	14	46
December 1964	32	3	11	46
December 1963	25	7	8	46
December 1962	48	3	49	100 *
March 1962	50	5	30	85 *
March 1961	28	2	31	61 *
March 1960	24	6	7	37
December 1958	41	8	8	57
December 1957	34	5	9	48
December 1956	42	-	8	50

* Including New Buildings

New Applications Received

1966	180	Number considered to be in need of rehousing	158
1965	190	.. ..	152
1964	168	.. ..	107
1963	200	.. ..	133
1962	196	.. ..	127
1961	190	.. ..	116
1960	197	.. ..	146
1959	210	.. ..	115
1958	196	.. ..	122
1957	198	.. ..	118
1956	225	.. ..	165

Accommodation Required

	3 Bedrooms	2 Bedrooms	1 Bedroom	TOTAL	Grand Total of Housing Applicants Including A/M
Year 1966	103	45	86	232	443
Year 1965	132	35	95	262	466
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Year 1962	103	26	77	206	422
1962	81	39	82	202	394
1961	114	43	102	259	406
1960	77	33	62	172	342
Year 1958	73	32	52	157	316
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Accommodation Provided

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Year 1963	25	7	8	45
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1962	30	5	50	85 *
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* Including New Buildings

Applications Received

180	Number considered to be in need of rehousing 158
190	 152
160	 107
200	 155
190	 127
190	 116
197	 146
210	 112
190	 132
198	 118
202	 165